North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851. NO. 28.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smilles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 56 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter. $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 76 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 29, 1851. 848—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

General Agency, HAMPTON & STAPP, TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Hilliardston, Nash, N. C. in the month of April last, a light roan horse with red mane and tail—four feet ten or eleven inches high—8 or 9 years of age—paces slow but pleasantly under the saddle. I think he was brought from Kentucky during the winter of 1849, and he has been traced in that direction since his departure.

Any information respecting the above Horse will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at Hilliardston. W. F. DRAKE.

January 18, 1850. 25—4tpd.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co.,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIllwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May. 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARTING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 838—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol, Muslin, $3,50,
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, January 30th, 1851.

SEALED and separate proposals for printing the Laws, Resolutions, and Journals of the late Legislature, will be received at this office until the 10th day of February next. Also, for the printing to be done for the next General Assembly. All to be done agreeably to the Laws and Resolutions on the subject of public printing. Bond with approved security to be given for each part of the work.

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

January 30. 26—td.

The Register and Star will insert till day.

A NEW BOOK STORE. POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullity inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—St.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Berrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851. 24—

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnet Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh. January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham county by Bird Gean, living on Deep River, near Jones' Mills, a black Mare, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, with some white in her face, about four feet six inches high, valued at $25. Barefooted all round.

JOS. HACKNEY, *County Ranger.*

January 29, 1851. 852-2t.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-tl Feb.

*** The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies

REMARKS OF MR. THOMAS,
OF HAYWOOD.

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands and to secure debts due to the State.

MR. SPEAKER: It is well known that unless upon questions in which my constituents are interested, I am not in the habit of consuming the time of the Senate; but the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands being one in which they are deeply interested, I am under the necessity of asking the indulgence of the Senate, while I make an explanation of the bill and amendment proposed by the Senator from Rutherford.

The relief bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor, who are required to take and subscribe an oath to value the lands *fairly* and *impartially* between the *purchasers* and the *State*, according to the provision of this act.

While the Commissioners are not restricted by the bill from placing a higher estimate on the lands than they sold for in 1838, they are prohibited by the 2d section of the bill from valuing any lands lower than the minimum price placed upon them by the act of 1836, under which they were sold. By that act the Cherokee lands were divided into five classes: the 5th quality was priced at 20 cents, 4th quality at 50 cts, 3d quality at $1,00, 2d quality at $2,00, and the 1st quality at $4,00 per acre. Is this not a sufficient guarantee, that the Commissioners will not value the land too low, while there is no provision in the bill to prevent their valueing them too high?

The public lands of this State were not acquired by purchase, but by *conquest*, and in that conquest, the ancestors of the people of my district contributed their full share. After the close of the Revolutionary war, by which these lands were acquired, a large number of the soldiers engaged in that struggle for freedom, being paid off in continental money which was valueless, and being destitute of homes, became the pioneers of the West. The first policy of the State in the disposition of her public domain was founded in a spirit of liberality. The lands east of the Alleghany range of mountains, including the lands now occupied by the constituents of the Senators from Burke and Rutherford, much superior to the lands in Cherokee County, were disposed of at from five to ten cents per acre, and a part of the purchasers were allowed to make payment in deer skins.

This liberal policy to settlers continued west of the Alleghany range of mountains, until the lands were sold in Haywood and Macon counties under the act of 1820. Under that act a new policy was adopted, and the State commenced a system of speculation upon the citizens of those counties. The pioneers, instead of being permitted to purchase their homes at from five to ten cents per acre, were compelled to pay from fifty cents to four dollars per acre, and as much more as bidders could be found to offer, without pre-emption rights to protect them against foreign competition; and they were compelled to purchase their own improvements, which added fifty per cent to the value of the lands, or lose their labor.

Under this policy of the State, a large number of the settlers on the public lands were deprived of their homes, and compelled to remove farther west.

Under the Cherokee treaty of 1828, the United States were to pay the Cherokee's, who emigrated west, for their improvements abandoned. The agent of the United States invited whites to move into the county of Cherokee and settle there. A large number of the pioneers who had been deprived of their homes in the counties of Macon and Haywood, moved in and settled those improvements. To effect their removal they had to pass over high mountains along Indian trails which wound round ravines and precipices through a wilderness thirty miles in extent, subjecting themselves and families to dangers and hardships that none but the Indian or hardy pioneer would have encountered. This emigration principally took place in 1832-'3. They made new improvements, and enlarged those left by the Indians, and packed their supplies either from Macon county or the State of Tennessee. In the year 1835, a treaty was concluded with the Cherokees of Georgia, who had been deprived of their laws and dispossessed of their lands by that State. By this treaty thus made, the cession of the lands occupied by the Cherokees in North Carolina held under a grant from the State, was claimed to have been ceded without their knowledge or consent. As might have been expected they manifested great opposition to the treaty, and it became necessary for the United States to send into the country a large number of troops to coerce the Indians to remove.

This created a demand for provisions far beyond the supply; corn advanced to $1,50 per bushel and everything else in proportion; money became abundant, and the setlers, anxious to retain their homes, bid as high as they were able to pay the one eighth, required to be paid down at the sale of 1838. The aggregate quantity sold was 190,440 acres, which according to the prices fixed thereon by the State, as the minimum price which she was willing to take for those lands, amounted to $86,031 45; whereas under the circumstances stated they sold for $339,591 93, being $246,560 48, more than the State's valuation. Of this sum $46,450 75 was paid down, which added to subsequent payments the State has already received for those lands, $187,656 22, being more than double the amount the State was willing to take for these lands. The United States troops having completed the removal of the Indians except such individuals as remained and became subject to the laws of the State, as provided for in the 12th article of the treaty, removed with the Indians west in the early part of 1839. On the removal of the troops the price of produce depreciated—corn that had commanded $1 25 per bushel, fell to 25 cents. The money paid for the lands being expended in the eastern portion of the State, the country was almost entirely deprived of a circulating medium. In 1844, many of the purchasers finding that they were unable to pay for their lands, petitioned the Legislature to permit them to surrender them with the improvements to the State, and release them from the payment of their bonds.

This led to the passage of the act of 1845, which authorized the surrender to be made. By the subsequent act of 1846-'7, Commissioners were appointed to value the lands which had been surrendered, and the purchasers were allowed to cancel their bonds and take them up by giving new bonds with approved security at the valuation.

The bill now under consideration is intended to extend the same relief to the remainder of the purchasers. A bill similar to the present was introduced at last session, passed the Senate by a vote of near two thirds and failed in the House of Commons, in consequence of an amendment placed on the bill, to refund to purchasers who had paid for their lands.

At the same session a bill was introduced into the Senate transferring all the Cherokee bonds and lands to the use of constructing a Turnpike road from the Georgia line, in the County of Cherokee, to Salisbury. At the time that bill was under consideration in the Senate, it was particularly stated by the Senator from Buncombe and myself, that the amount of the bonds, though nominally large, was only expected to be made available for the use of the road by the passage of the relief bill, and it was only the sum that remained after a new assessment, that was intended to be transferred to the use of the road.

This measure of relief is not only recommended by every principle of equity and equal legislation, but it has received the recommendations of Governor Reid and his predecessor, Governor Manly. The latter, in his Message to the General Assembly of the 18th of November, upon the subject of the Western Turnpike and Cherokee lands, says: "Among the funds appropriated and pledged for the making of this Road, are all the debts now due to the State for the sales of Cherokee lands. It will be remembered that at the time when these sales were made a spirit of adventure and speculation that pervaded the United States, had been awakened with many in the purchase of these lands, while others, stimulated with a desire to retain their humble dwellings and improvements, entered also into the competition of bidders, and the land sold, in some instances for ten-fold—in all, for prices far beyond its value. While the public domain of the State had been granted, under the entry laws, at five cents per acre to others, these lands have sold at from three to thirty dollars per acre.

Impressed with a knowledge of these facts, the Legislature has from time to time granted indulgence in the collection of these debts. In the year 1844, an act was passed establishing a Board of Auditors to enquire and make report as to solvent and insolvent purchasers, and allowing those who were found to be unable to pay, to surrender their lands to the State, directing their bonds to be cancelled and delivered up, although the sureties in said bonds might be good. By virtue of this act, a large amount of these bonds were returned to the purchasers, and they were released from their contracts. In the year of 1846, another act was passed, for the relief of the same class of debtors, by which they were allowed the right of pre-emption of said lands at the fair cash valuation assessed by said Board of Auditors. Why this discrimination between purchasers? * * *

In my judgment it is the true policy of the State not to oppress any of her citizens. * * * Establish, then, a new Board of Auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the lands, and allow all purchaser's to retain them at that valuation and be relelved of the excess.

By this course you will secure the speedy settlement of this protracted indebtedness and long vexed subject; grant relief to an oppressed but patriotic people, and attach good citizens to the State; while by the contrary exacting process, you ruin many, and compel others, in order to save something from the general wreck, to abandon their homes, to quit the State, and leave nothing at last for the satisfaction of their indebtedness but the intrinsic value of the land itself.

I commend this subject to the generous and equitable consideration of the Legislature."

Gov. Reid has followed this recommendation of his predecessor by making a similar recommendation.

The amendments offered by the Senator from Burke which have been voted down, if adopted would only have defeated the relief bill, but the amendment now offered by the Senator from Rutherford, if adopted, will not only defeat the relief bill, but prevent the construction of any portion of the Western Turnpike. The amendment proposes the repeal of the act of last session which authorizes the construction of that road, and transfers back to the Treasury all the Cherokee bonds and lands pledged for that use to pay debts created for the purpose of constructing improvements in other portions of the State, and as an argument against the bill and in favor of his amendment, he has informed the Senate "that the lands in Cherokee are worth every dollar they sold for, and that the *Western Turnpike* is a *great humbug*." As a proof that the Senator is not a very good judge of the value of land, or is mistaken in the value of lands in the county of Cherokee, upwards of thirty tracts which were valued by the Board of Commissioners for less than one half of what was due for them under the sales of 1838, have not been taken up, no person being found willing to pay the price placed upon them by the Commissioners. This proves that the former Board of Commissioners valued the lands full high enough, and that the price they sold for in 1838, was more than double their real value.

Under these circumstances, if you reject the bill, can the State recover more than the lands are worth? The purchasers have fourteen years to make payment. A large portion of the original purchasers have paid their debts to the State by removing to the far West, and settling in States where a more liberal policy prevails, and have conveyed their interests to others, not bound to the State; and if this bill be rejected with a few exceptions, the remainder of the purchasers will follow their example, and the State will then be compelled to sell the land after the improvements fall into decay, and can she sell it for more than its present value? I contend that it is the interest of the State to pass the bill, for the following reasons:

1st. It secures the value of the land.

2d. It secures payment in four instead of fourteen years.

3d. It will subject all the lands in Cherokee held under certificates to the payment of taxes. The land tax of Cherokee county is only at present about $14; that county has for many years been a tax on the Treasury.

By the passage of this bill and one granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, the Treasury will be relieved from that tax, and the Turnpike road will be completed, and the profits of it, which belongs to the State will be paid into the Treasury ten years sooner than it otherwise would be. At the lowest calculation, the profits of the road would not likely fall below $5,000 annually, which in the ten years would be an income to the Treasury of $50,000.

But the Senator from Rutherford has informed the Senate that the *Western Turnpike* is a *great humbug*. The Senator's opinion of that road seems to have undergone a considerable change since last session. Then he considered the location of the road through *Burke* instead of *Rutherford*, a sufficient cause to induce him to aid in killing off a Whig Governor; now the road itself, he would have the Senate believe, is a *humbug*, and that the people residing in the country through which it is intended to pass, don't want it. I am not able to state what is the desire of the people on this side of the Alleghany range of Mountains, but on the other side I can assure the Senate they do want it. My constituents are probably more deeply interested in that improvement than any other portion of the West. They reside West of the Alleghany range of Mountains, and look to the completion of that road to enable them to get into the State, principally on this side of the Mountains, and to enable them to obtain stage accommodation. Notwithstanding a portion of the district I represent has been settled more than a half a century, there never has been a road in the district suitable for a stage to travel, and a public stage has never made a track in it. This, too, a district settled by citizens who have paid more money into the Treasury for their lands than all the balance of the public lands of the State, put together! In conclusion, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Rutherford is the more remarkable, because it comes from the West—from one of the members desirous to change the basis of representation—to increase the power of the West, to obtain liberal legislation for works of internal improvements, and a more equal distribution of the school fund. If the proposed amendment be a fair specimen of the liberality that is, when the West gets the power, to be dealt out to my constituents, I am inclined to believe that they are not much interested in changing the basis of representation to increase that power; and if the amendments proposed by the Senators from Burke and Rutherford are to be regarded as coming from friends of the bill, my constituents will have a right to exclaim, save us from such friends, and we will take care of our enemies.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA. A praiseworthy thing on the part of the General Assembly at the late session was the passage of an Act providing for a general Agricultural, Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical survey of the State. The provisions of the law are very liberal. The Governor is empowered to appoint some scientific man, whose duty it shall be, either by himself, or through assistants which he is authorised to employ, either one or more, to visit every county in the State, and examine every thing of interest or value in either of the above departments—to ascertain the nature and character of its products—the nature and character of its soil, as well as an account of its minerals. The whole expenditures of the survey are not to exceed $5,000 per annum; disbursements to be made under the supervision of the Governor and Literary Board, and the survey also to be conducted under their supervision. The gentleman appointed to conduct the survey is to have liberty to deliver lectures in such places as he may find it convenient, for the purpose of exciting attention to the subjects connected with the survey. We look upon this action of the Legislature as highly important, as providing for a systematic plan to develop to the view of our people and the world the yet unknown resources of North Carolina. Years ago we advocated the adoption of a measure like this. *Wilmington Chron.*

GOVERNOR REID. Governor Reid has a deeper hold upon the affections of the people of North Carolina, at this time, than any Governor ever had at any time, who has preceded him. The recommendations contained in his Message to the Legislature were good and wholesome, and both Whigs and Democrats were compelled to adopt them. They suited us to a T.

Governor Reid deserves, and will receive, the lasting gratitude of every free white man in North Carolina, for originating, advocating, defending, and carrying through Equal Suffrage, which gives them the right to vote for members of the Senate. Again; and though he be a Western man, the people of the East love Governor Reid for his recommendation to the Legislature, to let the law dividing the School Fund according to *Federal population* remain as it is, and not change and divide it according to the *white basis*, as recommended to the Legislature by Governor Manly.

The people of the whole State love Governor Reid for what he has already done, and for what they have every assurance to believe he will do, so long as he presides in the Gubernatorial chair of North Carolina. He is devoted to his native State, and will do nothing himself, or suffer it to be done by others, that is not for the good of her citizens. Long may he live to receive and enjoy the smiles of his fellow-citizens. *Halifax Republican.*

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislature of North Carolina.
No. 6.

GENTLEMEN: In our last we ventured, with proper deference we trust, to question the constitutionality of the *ad valorem* tax, or impost duty, which you propose—particularly *discriminating as it does*, and with the qualifications, or contingent conditions annexed.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say, that since we have commenced writing upon this subject, our views have materially changed, both as to its constitutionality, as well as to its expediency. But as we belong to that school of politicians whose judgments are ever the result of their understanding, we never fear to proclaim the apprehensions of the one, as well as to follow implicitly, the sober dictates of the other, though we should even cross the path of those in whose wake we have so often followed.

It would be perfectly useless for us, were we writing over our own signature, to make any profession of "State rights;" neither shall we now attempt any "disclaimer," when we venture to speak of State obligations.

The language of all ought to be—that the States have rights which *shall* be respected—the States have duties which *should* be performed. In adopting this language, for the purpose of conveying the sentiment, we do not wish to be understood even as intimating that the duty of obedience was less obligatory than the duty to enforce obedience; by no means, on the contrary, known duty cannot be postponed, but the exercise of a perfect right, for sufficient reasons, may be.

But let us proceed to the task before us. "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett proceeds of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress."

These are the very words of the Federal Constitution, and they have both a deep as well as hidden meaning, and would be entirely inexplicable without a recurrence to the other parts of that instrument, as well as to the concurrent history of the day.

Here too, and without wishing to tread on forbidden ground, (for if we know ourselves, we hold all party beneath us on this momentous question,) are we forced to make an allusion to a "protective Tariff," which is done, as you will see, not with any ulterior object, but merely to remove the rubbish from our path, and to defend the position which we now take.

The Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, having refused to confide to the Congress of the United States the power to protect the "domestic industry" of the country, by any other than a "revenue Tariff," it became obvious to the States that unless this power resided somewhere, that cases would arise actually requiring it, and if it was to be found neither in the government or in the States, that their condition, so far from being improved by the Union, would, as to this, be prejudiced and seriously injured; for we all know, that before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, some of them did exercise it.

The Convention, on the other hand knew, that if they left the power in the States, without the proper limitations to its abuse, that imposts or duties upon imports by the States, might from an improper spirit be imposed, which would be met with retaliatory enactments, and finally destroy that fraternal feeling which can alone hold the States together. Although they saw that there was a manifest necessity, that the States should possess this power, yet they likewise foresaw that discriminating against the productions of each, was rather too delicate a prerogative to be lodged in a common "brotherhood," without the ever-watchful supervision of the common parent. Hence the clause in question, and hence the reasons for those limitations and restrictions.

The States saw it in the same light, and readily assented to it. By confining the States to the amount necessary to execute their inspection laws, no hard thoughts could or would arise, and by requiring the consent of Congress, (if ever it becomes necessary for legislative action to protect their "domestic industry,") that consent would not be withheld; for here, too, the motive being obvious, the consequences would rather be imputed to necessity than choice; but in both instances the nett produce, after deducting the expenses incident to the first, would go "into the Federal Treasury." This, too, was a further restriction to its abuse, and was a silent admonition to the Legislatures, that even in the exercise of the taxing power, bearing upon "importations" that it should never be made to discriminate against the peculiar industry of the States, without obvious necessity, of which necessity, in this particular instance, the clause in question made Congress the judge.

They knew that notwithstanding this restriction, that under the taxing power belonging to the States, that in some momentary excitement the same spirit might be indulged in laying duties upon "imports," which would give rise to the same retaliation, and end in the same discord. Hence they add to the latter part of the clause, that all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress—that is, laws of that kind, of the like kind or species; such as have an essential identity or common kindred to the Constitutional prohibition.

Now, what is the common affinity which we are endeavoring to point out? First, that the power shall not be imposed upon "imports and exports." Second, that if done, it shall be restricted to the exception expressed, and confined to the exception implied, both from the concurrent history of the times, as well as inferred from the words "subject to the revision and control of Congress."

Let it not here be said that we are surrendering, *ad libitem*, the taxing power of the State; no such thing; we are only affirming that it has bounds to its exercise; that legislative discretion is circumscribed in its hitherto boundless range, by the very spirit of the clause stated. Why should Congress wish to "revise" or "control," if they did not fear its improper exercise? A revision and control of Congress—for what? Obviously that Congress might see—first, that the "inspection laws" were not made a pretence for the imposition of the duty. Second, that even though it be imposed for the protection of the State manufactures, that they might see that it was done *bona fide*. In other words, we hold that although the power of taxation (with one or two Constitutional limitations) is plenary; yet that a State, through her Legislature, has no right to impose a discriminating tax or duty, when it is obvious that her aim is to cripple the "production," and not to obtain revenue, and still less to advance the productive industry of her people.

So careful were they to guard against every probable cause of collision or angry feeling, that they even say, "nor shall any vessel, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

Why this restriction upon State taxation absolutely denying to the Legislature, under any circumstances, the imposition of any duty upon a vessel coming from one State to another? Unquestionably for the purpose of unfettering the general commerce of the nation, as well as the intermediate or particular exchanges of the States. Why busy themselves with the vessels from one port to another, carrying on the internal domestic exchanges? For the again reason, that the same spirit of rivalry, of jealousy, of real or supposed injury, would lead to such abuse as would be productive of retaliation and discord, and thus disturb the peace and harmony of the whole.

Now we know full well that a State has a right to tax merchandize, and that she has a right to tax all those "who peddle in any county goods not of the growth or manufacture of this State," and that North Carolina has already exercised this right, which has likewise been affirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State. Neither are we ignorant that cases have been adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the right of the States to tax merchandize after it shall have become incorporated with the common mass of the citizen's property.

This we do not now deny, when the tax is imposed in good faith for revenue. For then the tax so loses that identity or common kindred to the federal prohibition as to become legitimate. It ceases to be an "impost" or "advalorem" resting either upon prohibition or protection as its main feature, but upon revenue, and as such can be exercised without either the revision or control of Congress.

Now then what is the "bona fide" object of your ten per cent. ad valorem, discriminating tax? You have not the least concealed it; for we know that no son of the old North State will conceal any thing. Your object is openly proclaimed. You avow it to be a discriminating tax upon the manufactured goods, not only of particularly enumerated States, but upon those goods when they shall become even the property of any of its citizens. You go farther, and admit that you do not want it for revenue, for you append a condition upon which contingency you make void the duty or tax.

Such then being your object, we respectfully submit whether it does not come within the perview and meaning of the clause in question, which to some small extent circumscribes the range of your legislative discretion. We have said that the clause had a latent meaning, and that some parts of it is perfectly inexplicable, without giving it the interpretation which we have placed upon it. The hidden meaning, so far at least as provides for the manufacturing interests of the States, by State laws themselves, may be seen by the concurrent history, which we shall now give; and that our views are correct we defy any other rational interpretation.

The piece of history alluded to is an extract from a speech made by Luther Martin, one of the delegates of the federal convention. The speech was made in 1788, before the Maryland Legislature. Mr. Martin, in common with the other delegates from that State, were called upon by the Legislature to give them information in regard to the proceedings of the late convention.

"By this same section," says Mr. Martin, alluding to the constitutional clause, "every State is prohibited from laying any imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the permission of the general government. It was urged by us, that as almost all the sources of taxation were given to Congress it would be but reasonable to leave to the States the power of bringing revenue into their treasuries by laying a duty on exports if they should think proper, which might be so light as not to injure or discourage industry, and yet might be productive of considerable revenue. Also, that there might be cases in which it would be proper for the purpose of encouraging manufactures to lay duties to prohibit the exportation of the raw material, and even in addition to the duties laid by Congress on imports for revenue to lay a duty to discourage the importation of particular articles into a State, or to enable the manufacturer here to supply us on as good terms as they could be obtained from a foreign market. However, the most we could obtain was that this power might be exercised by the States with and only with the consent of Congress and subject to its control, &c."

Here, then, we see that a portion of the delegates in convention asked simply for the poor privliege of taxing mainly their *own* people to promote their own industry (for we all know that a tax upon imports falls mostly upon the consumer,) and that privilege was withheld, without the limitations alluded to.

Was the protection of the manufacturing industry of the States by the States themselves such a suicidal policy in the estimation of the framers of the federal Constitution that Congress should first "revise," and then get the nett proceeds in the bargain? Certainly not. Whence then could such a watchful and distrustful vigilance have originated? From no other source than a well founded apprehension that odious discriminations might be made, whose tendency was to alienate the feelings of the citizens of one State from another, and thus estranged that they would cease to be what they started out to be—a band of brothers. PEDEE.

"THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICA."

The London Times has some interesting comments on the speeches of Mr. Webster and Sir Henry Bulwer, at the recent anniversary dinner of the New Englanders in New York, from which we make the following extract:

"That the Americans owe to their ancient stock the qualities which enable them to found and preserve their system of Commonwealths, is a fact which they may acknowledge without disparagement of their intrinsic powers. They carried with them across the ocean, not only the forms of good government, but the principles of good citizenship. They never built upon political theories, or affected any change except upon sound reasons and by sober means. They did not substitute a Republic for a Monarchy in deference to any imaginary code of rights antecedent to recorded laws, but when, in pursuance of settled convictions, they had reluctantly renounced all allegiance, they made the best provisions in their power for administering the Government themselves. Little was changed beyond the form of the Executive. They devised no new relations between man and man, nor did they deem themselves competent to recast the frame of civil society. They retained every institution and practice which could be accommodated to a Congress, instead of a King. Far from extemporising new laws, they preserved, in their reverence, even the least desirable attributes of the old, and have only just now reformed their system of procedure when we, the older brethren, are confessing a like necessity, and acknowledging the goodness of their example.

These were the principles which preserved them. Amid a variety of temptations, apparently infinite when viewed from this side of the Atlantic, but perhaps less serious when more closely contemplated, they have always acknowledged that private opinions must yield to the recorded will of society at large, and that no community can maintain a political existence where every citizen claims the right of promoting by violence his own speculative conceits.

We believe Mr. Webster was substantially justified in treating as already exploded, the recent agitation for the dissolution of the Federal Union. There is, indeed, something so unprecedented in this enormous aggregation of States and Territories, that it is impossible to arrive at any probable conclusion respecting the future destinies of America. The weights on the two seaboards are now so immense that the Constitutional fabric must needs be exposed to severance from its own gravitation alone. The thirteen States of the Union have already become one-and-thirty, if not more, for they increase as we write, and there is space and verge enough for converting the number into a hundred.

It is beyond all human power to calculate the prospects of a government to which one continent supplies territory and another population. What California is to America, America is to the whole world. No example has ever yet been seen of such a mighty and interminable conflux of people. Ireland alone supplies yearly to this extraordinary State the population of a first class city. San Francisco has increased more in two years than Brighton in fifty. The treasure of the new territory has attracted immigrants in equal numbers from the two proverbial extremes of the world—from China and Peru; and yet by some wonderful process the system of the Union appears to absorb and assimilate to its constitution these various and conflicting elements. No speculator can prognosticate the end of such a prodigious experiment, or prophecy the eventful decisions of a chamber in which the delegates of California and New Mexico will meet the representatives of Florida and Maine. But this much we may at least say, that the American Union is now discharging a providential part in the progress of the world, and that if the possible modifications of its political constitution are but effected in obedience to the principles which have hitherto maintained it, there can be no reason why either America or England need look with apprehension to the result."

COL. BENTON'S FUTURE PLANS AND PROSPECTS. The defeat of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, by the election of a whig to his seat in the Senate, for six years from and after the 4th of March next, very naturally raises the question, what will he do? It has been supposed that he will forthwith set to work for the chances of the scrub race in 1852. By private and public information from Washington, upon which we can rely, we understand that, in no event, and under no contingencies, will he consent to run, either as the canidate of a party, or of a section, or faction, or as an independent candidate for the presidency. Upon this point, we understand, Col. Benton has expressed himself conclusively and decisively. But we are also given to understand, that with regard to running at the next election as a candidate for the House from the St. Louis district, he leaves the question entirely in the hands of his friends; but that he may be expected to be on hand when the next election for the Senate shall come off in the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Atchison, who has been the leader of the anti-Benton party, will therefore be reduced to the defensive in securing a re-election. Meantime, it is understood Col. Benton will amuse himself by a compilation of his speeches in the Senate, of the last thirty years, with such explanatory notes as shall give us an inside view of the politics of the country for that long period. When finished, it will no doubt be a very curious and interesting book. It remains to be seen, however, whether Martin Van Buren, or Charles Francis Adams, or Thomas H. Benton, or Thomas Ewing, or W. H. Seward, shall be the Buffalo candidate for 1852. The good time is coming. Let us watch and pray.

New York Herald.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1851.

SENATE. The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing a report of Lt. Whipple's expedition from San Diego to the Colorado.

Messrs. Seward, Clay, and Dayton presented petutions praying a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of coining dollars, half dollars and quarter dollars, to be composed of gold and silver in the proportion of equal values, according to the relative standard between the two metals, as now fixed by law.

Mr. Holmes' resolution, calling for copies of all correspondence between the United States and Spain in relation to the Spanish claims arising out of the Armistad case, was taken up and adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after some time the doors were re-opened.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of the Hon. David S. Kaufman, of Texas.

Mr. Rusk said that his acquaintance with the early history of the deceased was slight. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in the year 1812, and was educated at Nassau, New Jersey. They became acquainted in Texas during the struggle for independence. Mr. Kaufman was repeatedly elected to the Texas Congress, both as representative and senator, and was for two-years speaker of the House. He was, after the annexation of Texas, twice chosen to the U. S. House of Representatives. He not only served Texas well and faithfully in his various civil trusts, but also in the field. He leaves an interesting family to deplore his sudden summons.

He submitted the usual resolutions, which were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was opened as usual with prayer by the Chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Gurley—who, in a feeling manner, alluded to an afflicting dispensation of Providence, by which the House had been deprived of the services of one of its members; and who besought the Almighty that the event might make a suitable impression on all present, and that the bereavement might be sanctified to the surviving family and relatives of the deceased.

Some time elapsed after the conclusion of this prayer before any business was transacted; and the Speaker did not take the chair until twenty-five minutes before one o'clock.

Immediately after the Journal was read, Mr. Howard, from Texas, rose and announced the demise of the Hon. David S. Kaufman, the other Representative from that State, who, he said, on the preceding day, was in the Hall of Representatives, apparently in robust and vigorous health; but who, within three or four hours afterwards, was struck down by the hand of death.

Soon after leaving the House, at a little before 3 o'clock, Mr. Kaufman felt unwell; he retired to bed, and soon after unexpectedly breathed his last, in the midst of his family, almost without a struggle, about five o'clock in the afternoon, of a disease of the heart.

His late colleague, he said, was born in Cumberland in 1812, and graduated at Princeton college in 1823, where he distinguished himself; not long after which, he finished his studies in Mississippi. In 1835 he settled in Louisiana, and succeeded in his profession, although surrounded by older members of the bar. In 1827 he emigrated to Texas, and in 1828 had so far succeeded there, that he was twice elected a member of the Congress, and twice chosen its speaker; the duties of which few persons were better qualified to perform. In 1843 he drew up a report in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States; and after the occurrence of that event, became one of the first members in Congress from that State, and such he had continued, down to the hour of his death; and no representative, he repeated, could be more zealous to the performance of his duty, or more careful to transact the business committed to his care. In his social qualities he was kind—he was a good neighbor, and was always willing to advance those who merited and sought his assistance.

Mr. Howard concluded by saying that the grief of the surviving relatives of his deceased colleague he should not attempt to portray, and briefly alluded to the effect which this new lesson of the uncertainty of life should produce in the minds of all who heard him. When we see an aged man, he said, struck down by death, all feel that he has fulfilled his mission, and, in the fullness of time, had met his destiny; but when a comparatively young man is thus suddenly taken away, in the full promise of future usefulness, there remains not the same consolation, and it remained only to submit, with resignation, to the dispensation of that Providence who doeth all things well, and whose system of divine government is perfect and complete.

The clerk then read the usual resolutions, tendering the sympathies of the House to the relatives of the deceased—that members wear crape during thirty days; that they attend the funeral of the deceased, which will take place from the Hall of Representatives on Monday next, at 12 o'clock; that a committee make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the House; that the Senate be invited to attend the funeral obsequies, and that the House adjourn.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, followed. The late member from Texas, he said, was formerly an inhabtant of the district which he represented, and was then one of his constituents; and those whom he represented would not pardon him if he did not express their feelings, as well as his own, on the present occasion. He alluded to the public relations in which Mr. Kaufman and himself, as well as his constituents had stood, and alluded to the sudden and unexpected nature of his death, to which no member of the House, twenty-four hours before, appeared less liable than the deceased. His concluding remarks were almost inaudible, evidently arising from emotion.

Mr. McLanahan felt called upon as the representative of the county of Cumberland, to bear testimony to the high character of the deceased, with whom a personal acquaintance commenced on his entering Congress, and whose success in life illustrated the superiority of the institutions of his native country; whom no discouragement could daunt, and who manfully met and overcome every difficulty.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, alluded to his acquaintance with Mr. Kaufman for a long period, and whom he had always known as an honorable man and accomplished gentleman. He came to the halls of Congress, he said, at a time of angry political contests, and the scrutinising eyes of every observer were fixed upon him.

The part he had to perform, he manfully met and nobly sustained, thus adding to his own reputation and conferring benefit on the State which he represented, and which with their common country will feel his loss; but more than all, it would be felt by an afflicted family, to whom he could only offer the condolence of a sympathizing friend.

The Speaker then took the question, and the House adjourned.

A pamphlet has been handed to the members of the House, and which he found on the reporters' table, "requesting the passage of a bill declaring New Mexico one of the United States, upon certain conditions." It is from the pen of R. H. Weightman, Esq., Senator elect, from whom it appears Mr. Messervy, the Representative elect, differs as to making New Mexico a State, and who thinks that a "bill providing a territorial government for the people, is better suited to their wants and conditions."

The democracy of New Hampshire are involved in trouble. Mr. Atwood had been nominated in convention their candidate for governor. He was sure of his election by several thousand majority; but, unfortunately, in an evil hour, he suffered himself to be tampered with by the free-soilers, and committed himself in a letter against the fugitive law, &c. No subsequent explanations could clear his skirts of that correspondence; and though he has written three letters upon the subject, yet the more he attempted to explain it away, the deeper he sank in the morass—the greater was his embarrassment. The consequence is that he has lost thousands of his supporters, and will in all probability be defeated. There is no time to hold another convention to make another nomination—the election taking place during the next month; and the Newport Argus has come out to recommend as the democratic candidate the present governor, Mr. Dinsmore. If there be time, enough to concentrate the popular vote upon him, Mr. D. may be re-elected. *Wash. Union.*

REMARKS OF MR. BOWER,
OF ASHE,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the bill providing for the call of a Convention.

Mr. Bower said he felt it to be his duty to make a few remarks on the measure under consideration. He had been, from the first, a firm friend to the principle of Equal Suffrage; and he had rejoiced greatly at the recent passage of the bill through the two Houses, which, he could have no doubt, would become in due course of time, a part of the State Constitution. He could see no good reason now either for calling a Convention, or for submitting it to the people at the polls to say whether they would have a Convention or not. He knew of no considerable portion of the people in any portion of the State, who had signified a wish for a Convention; indeed, he had not heard the question discussed at all during the late campaign. His constituents desired Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment and according to the forms of the Constitution; and since he had been here he had received several letters from his constituents, requesting him to press this measure of Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment, and stating that there was no need of a Convention, and that such a thing was not really desired by his constituents.

Mr. Bower said that as gentlemen, during this discussion, had spoken with much warmth against amending the Constitution by legislative enactment, he would take occasion to allude to the opinions in connection with this subject of a gentleman who was acknowledged on all sides to be high authority in questions of this character.

He said that, in conversation with Judge Gaston in 1835, at the time the present Constitution was revised, the former remarked that decidedly the safest and wisest plan for amending that instrument for the future would be by legislative enactment, and by separate bills. If no provision of this sort had been inserted in the Constitution, the repose of the State might have been constantly interrupted by calls for a Convention to carry out some popular or desirable reform; and then, if a Convention had been called, for the purpose of giving effect to some one popular measure, other measures of a doubtful tendency might be incorporated, and the people would have to take the good measure and the doubtful ones together, or reject them all. By the Constitution, as amended, an amendment could be passed, *in a separate bill*, by three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses—passed again by two-thirds of the succeeding Legislature, and then, after receiving the ratification of the people at the polls, the amendment thus proposed in a separate bill would become a part of the Constitution. In this way the Constitution could be amended, proposition by proposition, according to its own provisions; and the people would not be put to the necessity of accepting a number of amendments—some of which they might desire, and others which they might not wish—or of rejecting all. In this way, also, the expense and excitement which must attend a Convention, would be avoided; and a Convention would not be called, in all probability, for a century to come, and then only when a total revision and re-modelling of existing forms should be deemed indispensable. These, continued Mr. Bower, are the opinions of William Gaston, one of our wisest public men, who filled a large space in the Convention of 1835, and who, as much as any other man, aided in revising and amending the present Constitution.

Mr. Bower said that in voting against the present bill he did what he considered it his duty to do as a Senator, and he was satisfied his conduct would meet the approbation of his constituents. Equal Suffrage was now on the high road to success. That was what his constituents desired, and he did not think the people wished a Convention at this time, for any new measure that might be named. He was for Equal Suffrage, and for adhering in good faith to all the compromises of the State Constitution.

FREE SUFFRAGE. It will be seen that the Free Suffrage bill has passed the Senate, and that its success is consummated, so far as the Legislature of '50-51 could effect it. It now only remains for the people to pass upon it, and to be ratified by the next session of the Legislature, when it will become a constitutional fixed fact.

The people can rejoice that they have achieved a victory over the Whig politicians of the State, who did all their wit and trickery suggested, combined with all the schemes of *cancus* jugglery to defeat the passage of this the people's favorite measure. When these scheming *Whigs* found it likely to pass, they *pretended* to be in favor of a Convention to accomplish the same thing. This was nothing but a vile project to defeat Free Suffrage, as they knew the people would not be in favor of a Convention just now. Rayner tried the same scheme two years ago, and exulted because he thereby scared some of the timid off. The present Legislature was to strongly Democratic, and the wily gentleman and his foxey coadjutors were made to exhibit their hand, and 'lost on the bluff.'

Two years ago we battled for this measure against large odds in the press. We voted for Mr. Reid, its able and successful champion recently. We congratulate the people, ourself, and the new Governor, that so soon after he has taken his seat, he sees the constitutional fulfilment of what he so nobly contended for, and that too in a mode popular with himself and friends, and provided for *in the Constitution* for the express purpose of avoiding too frequent repetitions of Conventions, with all their attendant evils of political fraud, expense and electioneering chicanery.

It is a triumph of Democracy—the people—over scheming, ambitious, selfish, designing politicians—the Whig leaders. *Hornet's Nest.*

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD. The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, held their annual meeting at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 29th and 30th of January. A majority of stock only being present, the issuing of bonds was *recommended*, it requiring two-thirds to authorize the execution of them. An adjourned meeting will be held on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in March next, at the same place, to authorize the issuing of $600,000 of bonds, to complete the Road.

It was ordered at this meeting, that so soon as the subscription of the town of Wilmington, of $100,000 is received, that sum is to be invested in the purchase of 3,000 tons of iron, to be put on the end of the Road, commencing at Wilmington.

The whole of the Road is under contract for grading, and about one half completed.

Gen. HARLEE was unanimously re

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All our subscribers who are in arrears, can have the benefit of the advance payment by settling up "old scores." Those who wish to know how their accounts stand, with the view of paying up and paying in advance, will have a statement made out and transmitted to them, on application.

Money may be sent by Mail at our risk, and receipts for all sums, specifying the time paid for, will be promptly transmitted. We hope our friends will, in every instance, send us their dues by Mail, or by hand, as occasion may offer, and thus save us the expense of commissions for collecting.

THE ATTACK ON THE BASIS.

The people of the State are becoming generally convinced, we believe, that a systematic attack has been gotten up and is now going on against the basis of representation in the Legislature. This attack originated with Gov. Manly, who, in his first campaign, sought by sectional appeals to rally the West to his support by talking of the "five white men" in Burke being outvoted in the Senate of the State by "one white man" in the County of Onslow; and this appeal was generally concluded by the statement that Col. Reid, as a free suffrage man, failed to go far enough in refusing to take ground against the Senate basis.

In the last campaign Gov. Manly came out boldly and unequivocally against the present basis; and, so far as he was concerned as the candidate of the Whig party, that party was completely *sectionalized* on this leading and absorbing point in State affairs. The Whig party thus *raised* this issue, and, *as a party*, they are now engaged in discussing it and keeping it alive.

Gov. Reid, on the contrary, as the candidate of the Democratic party, took ground from the first against any attempt to disturb the basis; and in his Inaugural Address he announced on this subject the views and sentiments which he had expressed in both his campaigns. A Convention of Western members was held in this City, during the late session, for the purpose of organizing a Convention party; and though a few Democrats attended the first meeting, yet as soon as they perceived the object of the movers of the meeting and the results likely to flow from it, they repudiated the whole concern and set their faces against it. Another meeting of Western—not of *the* Western—members was held, and held under *Whig* auspices, at which an Address was read, signed, and ordered to be printed. This Address has been published in two of the Convention organs in this City, and the people of the State may see that all the names attached to it are *Whig* names, with the exception of that of Sam Flemming, of the County of Yancy. These gentlemen sought to defeat Equal Suffrage, at the late session, in order that they might use it as a means for inducing the people to call a Convention; but failing to defeat this great principle, they still pressed their Convention project, with the view of bringing to bear at the next session, sufficient influence to prevent a two-thirds vote for this measure. They go for a Convention, Equal Suffrage or no Equal Suffrage; and in order to obtain the one they are willing to defeat the other. *They have thus arrayed themselves against both Equal Suffrage and the present basis*; and the agitation they have thus commenced, for partizan and sectional purposes, is to go on until the compromises of the State Constitution are destroyed, or *they* are overwhelmned and silenced by the indignant voice of the whole State. We predict the latter result. We told these gentlemen, during the late session, that they would "neither get a Convention nor defeat Equal Suffrage." The result showed that we were right; and we are willing to stake our judgment on this second prediction.

We have thus given a brief history of the rise and progress of this attack on the basis. Hereafter, as occasion may require, we expect to go over the whole ground—to touch each point separately and distinctly, and to reply, of course, to this Address of Western members above alluded to.

We began this article mainly for the purpose of calling attention to an extraordinary letter, dated "Raleigh, January 21, 1851," and signed "Western Reserve," and published in the Asheville Messenger of the 29th January. We copy the letter at length, as follows:

"RALEIGH, Jan. 21st, 1851.

"DEAR SIR:—The Convention bill, *i. e.*, a bill to submit it to the people to say whether they will have a Convention, passed its third reading in the Commons last night, by 25 majority.

It is remarkable that, as soon as the humbug of granting free suffrage only by legislative enactment was killed off in the Senate Saturday night, early Monday morning there was a race to see who should be ahead in getting up the Convention question; Flemming's bill for that purpose being on the table for weeks in the Commons, and Gilmer's in the Senate, in addition to my bill, to call the Convention directly. McLean, a Loco, early on Monday morning, introduced his bill to submit the question to the people precisely like Flemming's. They rushed it through two readings at once, and the third last night, each party going for it except a portion of the Eastern men. Yes, our Western Locofocos who deserted us for the purpose of party, and who were willing to sacrifice our section of the State to party success, on a merely offering us the hull after stealing the kernel out, all came in through fear of the people whose confidence they had abused, and voted for it. Flemming's triumph was complete over them—he exhorted them to return to the true, the democratic faith, and, as they came in, he shouted over them as repenting sinners, and formally took them into his church again on probation. I understand that it was the scene of the session. Flemming did it admirably, as, by the way, he has done with them almost everything since he came here. No one has gained as much on the public mind or deserved better than he has. He now had the lead or DRIVE of his party, for you know that part of them have to be led, and part to be driven, besides some of both. But to the point: It must be kept in mind that they said we could not get a Convention bill submitted to the people, and therefore must pass free suffrage. We insisted that a Convention, unrestricted, was the thing; that the people, not we, should say. We further insisted that if we passed free suffrage, the Eastern men, who wanted that and no more, would not help us get a Convention, but if we refused that alone, they would help us. This is now demonstrated.—In two days it has passed the Commons finally: yes, in 48 hours after free suffrage was killed. This alarmed the opposers of all amendments, and as soon as they saw the effect it was producing in the Commons, Washington moved a reconsideration of the Senate vote, and he and Shepard laid the motion on the table, thinking that it would drive off the friends of Convention, or that the revived hope of getting free suffrage alone would make them go against the Convention bill; but not so—the ball was put in motion, and we had exulted so much at its passing the two readings the day after free suffrage went to sleep, that all saw that nothing could defeat Convention, unless it was the free suffrage humbug of Reid & Co. They find now that it was awakened up too late to defeat us, at least in the Commons. We now have both in the Senate, and may choose between them. We shall rally them strongly, but cannot say as to the result of Convention, while Reid's free suffrage raises its head, ghost-like, to frighten off the timid. Here now is seen the inequality of our representation. The Senate is composed of Eastern men: the West, proper, have say fifteen Senators, representing a majority of the free white men of the State. The minority have thirty-five Senators, at least it must be so by the census of 1850, I presume. We know that by the census of 1840, seventeen Senators represent a majority in the State. This is an outrage that must be corrected.

It is a grosser injustice than is imposed on any people in the Union. I am for war on it and war to the knife, and that to the hilt, till we get justice. I am for no compromise without a convention open and unrestricted, for equal representation according to white numbers. This is a government of white people; the negroes are property, and as such should be protected and taxed. But the basis in our country should be free white people. It has to come to that, and I tell them that nothing short of it will do unless they at once come to a compromise; we might allow some mixture of basis. We do not care so much about the Commons, as each county must have at least one, and the other members being distributed according to federal population, does not leave us in so great a minority. But in the Senate it is intolerable. We have put the ball in motion, and tell them that the truth is mighty and must prevail. We resolved to make everything turn on this reasonable reform of abuses:—we are stupid to allow any other consideration to overrule this, indeed we can get nothing more except as a favor. We want it as a right—nothing but infidelity to ourselves and our sectional rights can defeat us. *Already many central and eastern men, and especially amongst the Whigs, are declaring for us, and say we are right.* Such men as H. W. Miller, Gen. and Dr. Haywood, Hinton, W. H. Haywood, David Barnes of Northampton, Cherry of Bertie, and other influential Whigs. Indeed, the enemies of right and justice are quaking before their impending doom—the truth is abroad and shall overwhelm them.

If we fail in the Senate to allow the people to speak on this subject, it will be because of our unequal representation, which only proves the stronger necessity for the change. Rely on it, if we are faithful to our Western resolutions, and make everything turn on this, and do not falter, we shall succeed. My hand is to the plough—so here goes. Keep the Messenger steadily to the breeze, and we will make it the Messenger of good tidings to Western North Carolina ere long.

In haste. Respectfully your friend and ob'dt. serv't. WESTERN RESERVE."

This letter speaks for itself. The mask is at length thrown off, and these Whig agitators stand forth before the people as the advocates of an "unrestricted" Convention, the object of which is to destroy the "intolerable" Senate basis! They *may* consent to a compromise; but at any rate, "*white* people" are the only persons upon whom representation ought to be based, and "negroes" are fit only to be "taxed!" There it is. *The object is apparent*—who does not see it?

We again call attention to the fact that all the Whig papers in this City are enlisted in this scheme of agitation, and are laboring to induce the people to call this Convention.

We repeat what we have heretofore said on this subject, that the Democratic party *is the party of the State*; and that it neither makes sectional appeals nor panders to sectional prejudices. That party will preserve its integrity on this question, as on all others, happen what may. Its principles are broad enough to cover the whole State, and its policy is as just and as liberal towards the extreme West as it is to the centre, to the South, the North or the extreme East.

We shall recur to this subject again.

"Let us ever be proud of our great country—our UNION—but let us love with particular affection the Old North State. Let us determine to forget that there is an "East" and a "West" in our State—but have a patriotism comprehensive enough to take in the mountains of the West and the East."

So spoke Mr. Dobbin on taking leave of the members of the House, on the morning of the adjournment. It is a patriotic sentiment, handsomely expressed. Would that it met a candid response in the breast of every member of the body, over which he presided! Had such a sentiment been "the ruling passion" at the beginning of the session, much useless discussion would have been saved, and much acrimonious and sectional feeling would have been buried and forgotten. Until our people, and especially our leading men, begin to work *together* for the good of the whole State, without regard to *section*, east or west, there is no hope that our great resources will be developed, and that North Carolina will take her stand by the side of her sisters in the great career of Improvement. We say *amen* to the sentiment of the Honorable Speaker! *Register.*

The Register has done but simple justice to the noble sentiments of Mr. Dobbin, in the above article; but the *Register* is the last paper to deprecate sectional strife or divisions. What is that paper now doing? Is it not arraying the West against the East, by going for a Convention, *the avowed object of which is to destroy the basis of representation?* And yet the Register deprecates sectional feeling, and talks about standing up for the *whole* of North Carolina!

THE DIFFERENCE.

A writer in the Register notices thus tenderly the recent act of Vermont nullifying the fugitive slave law:

"Vermont, it is well known, has declared the fugitive slave bill to be nugatory within her limits. This is all harmless legislation as far as action goes, but it is a bad precedent, and as such deserves universal reprobation. Of course the act of the Vermont Legislature is null and void, because it conflicts with the supreme law of the land—and doubtless many voted for it on that account, knowing it to be a mere *brutum fulmen*, and yet a popular vote."

When Vermont nullifies she only sets "a bad precedent"; but when South Carolina talks of seceding with the view of preserving her property and her existence, she is denounced and threatened with the penalties of treason. The secret of this difference is as follows: Vermont is the "Whig star that never sets," and South Carolina is Democratic. The whole course of the Register, in both Federal and State affairs, has shown that that paper cares but little for the country, or what becomes of the country, provided its party aims and party schemes can be advanced.

We receive letters quite frequently from our subscribers, complaining that our paper does not reach them regularly. We assure them that their papers are mailed in proper time at this office, and that the fault is not here. It must be elsewhere, along the lines at the other offices. These complaints have been more numerous of late than usual. As a general rule the Postmasters of this State are attentive and obliging, and perform their duties in an acceptable manner to all concerned; but there are some who form an exception to this rule. Let them look to it in time. Their neglect and inattention cannot always escape observation and exposure.

EDITORS. The President of the Massachusetts Senate is an Editor; the Clerk of the House is an Editor; one of the prominent leaders of the coalition in the Senate is an Editor; one of the principal Whig leaders in the House is the Editor of the Boston Atlas; and the Editors of the Boston Evening Journal and Worcester Spy, hold seats in the House. Hurrah for the Editors! In France and England the Editors wield more power than any other class. In this country, the lawyers have generally had control, but Editors are *beginning to be* appreciated. They labor hard enough, in all conscience.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR. General Charles T. James, who has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Rhode Island, is the well known mill builder, who for the last ten or fifteen years has superintended the creation of more cotton factories from Maine to Georgia than any other man. It is only recently that he has made himself known as a politician.

THE TIMES "ON AMERICA."

We give in another column some extracts from the London Times "on America." The Times is the high Tory organ of England, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as partial to this country.

What a country is America! This *is* America; *South* America is never thought of among ourselves, or in the world at large, when America is mentioned. The indications, we are happy to believe, are now favorable to a perpetuation of the Union. Thousands and thousands of the people of the free States are waking up to the dangers which impend, and are rallying to the Constitution in its purity and to the Union as it ought to be. We trust this feeling, in the only quarter where it is needed, and where it can be of most service, may continue to grow and spread. If it should, and if our "rulers" should wisely determine to keep the question of Slavery out of the arena of politics, we may anticipate long years of harmony and brotherhood; but if not, and if Fressoilism is to prevail, at any time hereafter in the public councils and give law to these States, in that hour of *its* triumph will all harmony and all feelings of fraternal affection be driven from our midst forever. But we prefer always to look at the bright side of the picture. This country has nothing to fear from foreign nations. She may be indifferent alike to their strength in the field, on the ocean, or to their facilities for commanding the commerce of the world. She is a world within herself. If destruction is to overtake us, or fall suddenly upon us, it will proceed—not from other nations—but from among ourselves. *Here* is the danger. How important is it, therefore, that we should adhere to the Constitution in all its parts, and, while we do so, insist that other portions of the Republic shall do the same! This Constitution, as it is, has shielded and guided us thus far, and it will prove equally beneficial, we can have no doubt, to the generations destined to take our places. It was good enough for our fathers before us, and that which covered thirteen States has been found sufficiently expansive in its nature for thirty-one. Let us see that it is respected, and that it prevails in *all* the States as the paramount law. This country has gone through many a crisis, but the present has tested her powers of endurance and the intrinsic strength of the Constitution, more than all others before it. But agitation, with us, is not necessarily a forerunner of deadly strife, or of any radical change of existing forms. In this respect we differ from other countries. The truth is, we profit in many instances by agitation, for agitation produces discussion, and the collisions of intellect shed light upon the masses who have made all governments and institutions among us, and who, in the end, sway and shape their action.

We might pursue this theme indefinitely, but we began this article merely with the view of calling attention to the extract from the "Times."

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions for the modification of the tariff, and for the repeal of the fugitive act, were presented. On motion by Mr. Hunter, the bill to amend the tariff act of 1846 was taken up. Mr. Hunter explained the bill as providing that the duties shall be assessed on the foreign valuation at the time and place of the last exportation of the goods and merchandise; and also providing for the appointment of four appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to decide upon disputed invoices and valuations. Mr. Hunter vindicated the tariff act of 1846 and contended that in its operation it had been beneficent. Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Pearce made some remarks in favor of the passage of the bill, but expressive of their disbelief in the beneficent action of the present tariff. The bill, with slight amendments offered by Mr. Hunter, was passed *nem. con.* A bill amending the act relative to the time of holding the United States district and circuit courts in Ohio was passed. Mr. Winthrop offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report at what time a senator appointed by a State executive shall leave his seat. The Senate took up the bill providing for the settlement of land titles in California, and, after some amendments and remarks thereon, the bill was reported to the Senate.

In the House, Mr. Boyd moved that the two special orders—the mint bill and the board of claims bill—be postponed till Thursday, and the territorial bills taken up for two days. This was objected to. The bill establishing branch mints in New York and California was taken up in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Carter in the Chair;) and, after discussion, the whole bill was stricken out, and Mr. Bayly's substitute, providing for the stamping of bars and ingots of gold, and legalizing them as currency, was adopted, and reported to the House. A motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected; and the previous question was moved, and the House adjourned.

Union of Wednesday last.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC—*The Last Rumor.* A rumor prevailed in New York yesterday morning, and reached this city at an early hour, that the Captain of the brig Tarquin, just arrived at that port, had seen a large American steamer without bowsprit, under sail, steering for the Western Islands, and from the fact that the Atlantic has no bowsprit, the general impression prevailed that it was the missing steamer. A second dispatch was, however, received last evening, which will be found amoung our telegraphic intelligence, announcing that the statement turned out, on inquiry, to be entirely unfounded, no such report having been made. What can be the motive for circulating such rumors we are at a loss to divine, calculated as they are to torture and harass the minds of those who have friends on board when the intelligence of their falsity reaches them. The originator of such a rumor ought to be severely punished.

We have still hopes, however, that tidings of the safety of the Atlantic will come to hand in the course of a few days, as, if she should have gone in to the Western Islands, from which quarter no intelligence has been received for several weeks, she may possibly have been further detained there to obtain a supply of coal, or by damage to her machinery.

Baltimore Sun.

MANSION HOTEL—*Salisbury, N. C.* This well known popular house has recently changed hands, being now conducted by Messrs. J. H. Ennis & Co. Having stopped there since it has been under the control of these gentlemen, we take pleasure in saying we found every thing placed at our disposal that is required in a public house to make one's stay comfortable, and that the Mansion Hotel sustains very favorably its former reputation. This is no puff, mind, but it has just occurred to us that our friend Ennis deserves to be well patronised for the efforts he makes to render his house an agreable home for the traveller, and we thought we would let the travelling public know we believed so. *Hornets' Nest.*

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER "NO-PARTY" HUMBUG! A friend who has visited the Mountain district, informs us that the whigs there talk about laying aside party politics and supporting *Clay* and *Cass!* We, therefore, advise our Democratic friends to keep a sharp look-out for another "no-party" trick.

General Cass, we believe, will never ride behind Henry Clay; but if he should ever be thus disgracefully mounted, the hobby they may get astride, will most certainly stumble and break both their political necks. *Lincoln Republican.*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT has now reached the height of eighty feet above the surface, thirty-eight of which have been raised during the past year, at an expense of $900 per foot. A number of stones from different States and societies have already been inserted in the column, and many others are on the ground, ready to be placed in the walls as the work advances.

CHAS. DICKENS has published a new edition of his "American Notes," in a preface to which he says he is still of the same opinion in regard to his views of life in the United States, and independently asserts that he has borne the ill opinion of their citizens eight years, and can do so eight more, and longer if necessary. Like Mawworm, he loves to be miserable.

THE CENSUS—ITS OPERATION.

There is some misapprehension prevailing, as well in relation to the law passed at the last session of Congress, as to the time when the apportionment of the representatives in Congress will be made under the law. The provisions of the law are sufficiently explicit.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, after ascertaining the representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of the slaves, to divide this aggregate by two hundred and thirty-three, the present number of representatives in the lower House, and this number is to continue at least for the ensuing ten years. The product of this division, after rejecting fractions, is to be the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States, and then, by dividing the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined, the product will give the number of representatives to which each State is entitled. The difference between the number of representatives, according to the above apportionment, and the extreme limit of 233 is to be assigned to the States having the largest fractions.

The entire population of the United States is estimated at 24,000,000. Of this aggregate, the representative population, taking three-fifths of the slaves, will be about 22,400,000: by dividing this number by 233, it will be found that each member will represent 95,000 federal population.

We find in an exchange paper the following table of representation under the new census, compared with that under the old:

	1853.	1843.	Loss.	Gain.
Maine,	6	7	1	
New Hampshire,	3	4	1	
Massachusetts,	10	10		
Rhode Island,	1	2	1	
Vermont,	3	4	1	
Connecticut,	4	4		
New England,	27	31	4	
New York,	32	34	2	
New Jersey,	4	5	1	
Pennsylvania,	23	24	1	
Ohio,	23	21		2
Indiana,	9	10	1	
Illinois,	10	7		3
Michigan,	5	3		2
Wisconsin,	3	3		
Iowa,	2	2		
California,	2	2		
Middle and Western States,	113	111	5	7
Total for free States,	140	142	9	7
Delaware,	1	1		
Maryland,	4	5	1	
Virginia	12	15	3	
Kentucky,	9	10	1	
North Carolina,	8	9	1	
South Carolina,	5	7	2	
Georgia,	8	8		
Florida,	1	1		
Alabama,	7	7		
Mississippi,	5	4		1
Louisiana,	3	4	1	
Texas,	2	2		
Arkansas,	2	1		1
Tennessee,	10	11	1	
Missouri,	6	5		1
Tot. for slave States,	84	91	10	3

The apportionment of the fractions cannot yet be determined, which, according to the above table, will give nine members to be distributed among the nine States having the largest fractions.

According to the above account, the free States, in the aggregate, lose two members, and the slave States seven.

The apportionment under the census just taken will not be made until after the election for the Thirty-third Congress, which will meet in December, 1853. As to the question whether the Electoral College of 1852 will consist of numbers equal to the present ratio or the succeeding; but on this score the facts are reversed. The Electoral College will consist of the representative numbers under the succeeding enumeration, and not of the present or past.

N. O. Bulletin.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE TRIUMPHANT! At last, after a desperate effort of the federalists to defeat it, the Equal Suffrage bill has passed triumphrntly through both branches of the Legislature. At first it passed through the House with comparative ease; but when it came to the Senate, it lacked *one* vote of the required constitutional majority. At this Col. Joyner, an old Federalist, raised a shout of exultation, exclaiming "Glory enough for one day!" Afterwards, however, Mr. Washington, a whig who has some regard for the voice of the people, moved a reconsideration; and it passed. The Constitution requires that it shall be concurred in by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people for their ratification. Of its final success no one need now entertain a doubt.

On this question, as well as all others that came before them, our "old Lincoln" members performed their whole duty. *Lincoln Republican.*

DIVERSITY OF OPINION. The Whig papers of North Carolina are amusing themselves with abusing the late Legislature for having spent so long a session and done so little business. We would remind our readers of the fact that "doctors often differ." Speaking of the industry and zeal of our Legislature in the discharge of the onerous duties which devolved on that body, the Richmond (Virginia) Whig speaks as follows:

An Example for imitation. The North Carolina Legislature has agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th instant. It is perhaps the most industrious body of the kind possessed by any constituency in the Union. They meet at 10 A. M. and sit until dinner, then adjourn for an hour or two, after which they re-assemble and work until dark, and after tea until 10 p. m. No one questions the fact that they fairly earn their per diem, which in some other States has been frequently disputed.

FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. A correspondent of the "Southern Baptist," says that a paper has been found among the records of Pitt county, N. C., showing that the people of that county declared their independence months before those of Mecklenburg. We must see this further confirmed, before we can give it any credence.

A SMART MAN. "Quails," of the Boston Museum, says that Elizur Wright, of the Chronotype, has been known to write with a pen in each hand on two different subjects, rock the cradle with his feet, and whistle "Hail Columbia" for the twin babies, while intently perusing one of Parker's sermons, all at the same time.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAMMOTH BOY. The giant infant eighteen years of age, of foreign birth, weighing over 400 pounds, who for some weeks past has been on exhibition in New York at the Bowery, died suddenly on Friday evening.

It appears that it has been almost impossible to satiate his thirst, he having drank several gallons of water per day. Medical aid was obtained; soon after which death followed, and, as many suppose, from maltreatment.

THE ARTESIAN WELL. Mr. Welton has gone to the depth of one thousand feet and is now engaged in putting down his tubes to secure further operations. For nearly this whole depth, with the exception of occasional boulders, he has cut through a bed of marl. We have not seen the chemical analysis, but such is the appearance. His latest borings show a considerable increase of sand, and the rise of water above the surface is a very hopeful indication.

Charleston Mercury.

GO IT! At a vestry meeting at Exeter, (England,) the following extraordinary resolution was recently adopted: "That this meeting defies the Pope and the Devil; and they also repudiate all bishops, deans, cannons, priests, or deacons, who have the least tendency towards Puseyism."

Mr. James S. Wadsworth, who is a passenger on board the missing steamer Atlantic, is one of the wealthiest men in the State of New York. A letter from his sister in England, Mrs. Murray, states that she parted with him on board the Atlantic.

The Newbernian, published at Newbern, N. C., cautions the public against three dollar bills of the Merchant's Bank of that town adroitly altered to fives.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3—1 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived here at noon to-day, after a rough and tedious passage. She left Liverpool on the 18th of January, and brings one week's later news from all parts of Europe. Her dates from London are to the 17th ult.

Up to the hour the Canada sailed nothing had been heard in Liverpool of the American mail steamer Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December, and has now been out thirty-six days. Everything in regard to her fate was conjecture. There were hopes, however, that she would still be heard from, and although an accident must have befallen her, yet her crew and passengers may be safe.

The royal mail steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, 12th January.

ENGLAND. The English political news possesses no interest of special moment. The papers are mostly filled with speculations relative to the exciting topic likely to engage the early attention of Parliament. They are strongly in favor of a reduction in taxation. Among the most prominent articles named for a reduction are the window and paper duties.

FRANCE. Louis Napoleon appears to have gained for the time being a complete mastery over General Changernier and the National Assembly.

The National Assembly in acknowledging the right of the Executive power to dispose of the military command, blames the use made of that right, and declares that the General is chief of the army of Paris and deserves the title to confidence which the National Assembly testified to him.

On the sitting of the Assembly on the 3d of January an unquiet feeling prevailed among all classes, and the Assembly was crowded to excess. An amendment had been proposed and will probably pass. It is stated that the Assembly had no confidence in the new Ministry. At the latest accounts Lamartine was making an able address in defence of the President.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, January* 18. The cotton market has been depressed, and the prices have again declined ⅛ to ¼d. per lb. The market, however, closed steadily on Friday at 8d. for fair Orleans; fair Mobile 7⅞; fair uplands 7⅞; middling qualities 7⅜ to 7⅞; ordinary 7 a 7⅜d. The sales of the week are small, amounting to only 22,095 bales.

The Havre cotton market was very quiet on Thursday, with sales of less than 300 bales up to 2 o'clock in the day.

BREADSTUFFS. The market for breadstuffs has been dull, and prices tending in favor of buyers. American flour has declined from 6d. to 1s. per bbl.

Indian Corn has declined fully 6d per quarter of 480 lbs.; closing with a dull market. In wheat not much doing, with a declining market.

PROVISIONS. The market for provisions has been rather quiet, though a tolerably fair business has been done, and prices generally have been well supported.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts report trade as steady, but rather a limited business doing.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE. The eloquence of Western lawyers is much noted, and the following specimen will give the reader a tolerable idea of the appeals sometimes made to accidental juries.

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury. I feel gentlemen that, although I am a good deal smarter than any of you, or even the learned judge upon the bench, I am wholly uncompetent to present this ere case in that magnanimous and heart rending light which the importance of the subject demands.

My opponent upon the other side, gentlemen, will no doubt endeavor to have dust in your eyes. He will tell you that his client is a man of function—a man of unimpeachable veracity—a man who would scorn to fetch an action agin another merely to gratify his personal corporosity! But gentlemen of the jury, let me retreat of you to beware of all spacious reasoning like this. I myself apprehend, gentlemen, if that man's heart could be seen, and the motives that propelled him to bring this suit could be Ann Eliza'd, such a picture of moral turpentine and heart felt ingratitnde would be brough to view as was never before exhibited since the Falls of Niagara.

Gentlemen of the jury, here is my client who has a numerouse wife and children dependent upon him for their daily bread and butter, with costs, wantonly and eggnominiously brought up and arranged before an intellectual jury, on a charge of hookin, yes, mark the idee! gentlemen—of hookin six quarts of sour cider!

You, gentlemen, have all of you been placed in the same situation, and know how to feel for the misfortunes of my heart broken client. The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautful language of Shakespeare that, "where no doubt exists of the guilt of the prisoner, it is your duty to lean to the side of justice, and bring him in innocent."

If you do this, gentlemen, you will have the honor of making a friend of him, and all his relations. But if you, on the contrary set at nought my eloquent remarks, and disregard the first principle of the law, and bring him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will toller your over every fair cornfield! Yes gentlemen, and more than that—he and his son John will be in an almighty pucker, I can tell ye, and they'll be pretty apt to light down on you some dark night, like an American Eagle lightin down on the halls of Montezumy." *Blade.*

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1851.

The return of the revenue cutter sent out by the governor of Halifax to Sable island to look for the missing steamer Atlantic, together with the arrival of the Canada with no tidings of her, has vanquished all hope, and there are now very few who anticipate that she will ever be seen or heard of again. The statement put forth by the Springfied Republican, relative to a remark made by one of her officers, also adds to the general feeling of despair that is now felt for her safety. He is represented to have said, after her last voyage home, that during a heavy gale she "went so much by he head," plunging deeper and deeper, that it seemed as though she would run under—that the engines had to be stopped several times to allow her to come to. The Republican vouches for the truth of this statement, and it is certainly calculated to increase the gloom that so generally prevails with regard to her.

THE MARKETS. In the Baltimore market this morning breadstuffs were depressed under the Canada's news. Sales of 1,150 bbls. Howard street flour at $4 50; sales yesterday afternoon of 1,500 bbls. City Mills at $4 56½, and 450 do. at $4 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Red wheat, 98 a 102 cents; white do., 102 a 112 cents. Small sales of yellow corn at 60 cents; white do., 65 a 67 cents. Oats, 42 a 44 cents. Rye, 70 cents. There is nothing new in provisions—holders firm, prices unchanged. Groceries are steady, without change in prices. Whiskey, 24 a 25½ cents, in hhds. and bbls. The offerings of beef cattle at the scales on Monday reached 770 head, 44 of which were left over, 172 driven to Philadelphia, and the balance sold to city butchers at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $5 a $6 85 net, and averaging $3 12½ gross. There is a full supply of hogs—I quote from $5 75 to $6.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—2, p. m. The stock market is quiet—sales of United States 6's, new loan, at 119½. In flour there is a moderate business doing; prices in favor of buyers—sales of 2,500 barrels at $4 76 and $4 81 for common State brands; Southern and Genesee, $5 a $5 06½. Corn meal, $3 a $3 18. Rye flour, $3 87. Nothing doing in wheat. Corn—no sales. Oats, 45 a 48 cents. Rye, 75 cents. Provisions steady—sales Mess Pork at $12 a $12 12½. The cotton market is unsettled—prices tending downward. Sales of whiskey at 25 cents. Tobacco firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—2, p. m.—The stock market is quiet—prices drooping. The flour market is dull under the steamer's news—small sales at $4 56½. Wheat quiet—sales at 100 a 103 cents for red; white, 110 a 112 cents. Oats, 44 a 45 cents. Rye, 78 cents. Provisions and groceries steady. Cotton very quiet—no sales. Whiskey, 24 a 25 cents.

The Hon. Horace Everett died at his residence, in Windsor, Vermont, on Thursday last, after an illness of ten days, in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the oldest members of the Vermont bar, and for fourteen consecutive years represented the district in which he resided in the Congress of the United States.

We fear, from all we can gather from our Northern exchanges, that the Steamer Atlantic has been overwhelmed in the waters. Nearly all hope of hearing from her seems to have fled.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The following "fragment" from a well known public favorite, is one of the completest and best productions we have ever seen from Mrs. Goodman's pen. It is touchingly beautiful.

A FRAGMENT.—BY D. ELLEN GOODMAN.

Can this be death! so sweetly sleeping
With the long lashes on her cheek,
And the brow tresses softly sweeping
Back from her forehead, pure and meek!
But yesterday her step was lightest
Of all the home-band gathered here.
And the love-gleam the fondest, brightest,
Shone in her eye, so blue and clear.

Can it be death! a smile is wreathing
The full lip in its life-like glow;
And, as we list, it seems a breathing
Falls on the ear, gentle and low!
On the still air those heavy tresses,
In their rich beauty seem to wave;
Is this the loveliness that dresses
Earth's children for the silent grave!

And see! one hand of snowy whiteness,
Dimpled and beautiful, is thrown
Over a form of infant lightness,
Tiny, but shrouded like her own!
On her hushed breast a head reposes,
But the fair brow is icy cold;
And the small hands like snow-white roses,
Glean out amid the shroud's pure fold.

Young mother! all thy heart's fond dreaming
Dreaming of future golden hours;
All thy soul's brightest visions, teeming
With the soft breath of fairest flowers—
Have ended thus! The grave hath taken
Thy youthful form unto its rest,
And the destroyer, Death, has shaken
With grief full many a yearning breast.

But a few summers' skies above thee
In their soft beauty have been spread;
But a few years the hearts that love thee
Over thy soul their light have shed;
Since, a fair bride, thine eyes were gleaming
With the fond hopes of early morn,
And in thy pathway, brightly beaming,
Life's roses bloomed without a thorn!

The dew upon those thornless flowers
Hath turned to ice, quenching their light;
The music of those love-lit hours,
Is hushed in Death's deep voiceless night.
And thou, young wife, from the fond heart
Whose strings were woven with thine own,
To fairer regions must depart,
Leaving his spirit sad and lone.

Winding pure flowers amid thy hair;
Leaving a kiss upon thy cheek,
And on the pale lips smiling there,
In their cold beauty, sadly meek,
We gaze our last: humbly resigning
The casket to the cheerless tomb,
While the dear gem is brightly shining
In a far realm of endless bloom.

Springfield, Jan. 1851.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday morning last, at half-past eight, by the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Dr. Henry C. Willey, of Gatesville, to Miss A. B. Hinton, of Gates county.

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas J. Lemay, Mr. Alexander Creech to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Mr. Dilworth Sledge.

At Henderson, Granville county, on Tuesday, 28th ult., by Rev. A. C. Harris, Mr. Albert H. Alley, to Miss Martha S. Staunton.

In Franklin county, on Thursday, 30th ult., Mr. C. H. Gay, of Shocco Springs, to Miss E. Rebecca Andrews, eldest daughter of Col. John P. Andrews, of Franklin.

In Caswell county, on the 7th of January, by the Rev. John H. Pickard, Mr. Robert P. Richardson, of Rockingham county, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Mr. James Watlington.

On the 23d ult., at the residence of Daniel Sanders, Esq., near Wilmington, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. John D. Whitford, of Newbern, to Miss Mary J. Reid, of New Hanover county.

In Kinston, Lenoir county, on Thursday the 23d ult., by Rev. Jno. P. Dunn, Mr. Robert W. Rountree, to Miss Cynthia B. Loftin, daughter of W. C. Loftin, Esqr.

In Kinston, Lenoir county on Wednesday Jan. 29th, by Rev. John B. Gaylord, Mr. Wm. H. Whitfield to Miss Sarah Dawson.

In Duplin county, on the 23d of January, by James Branch, Esq., Mr. Amos W. Simmons, to Miss Axey A., daughter of Nathan Garner, Esq., all of Duplin.

In Gaston county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Peterson, Mr. John C. Rhyne, to Miss Dorcas, daughter of Daniel Hoffinan, Esq

---

New Confectionary & Grocery Store

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*, and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

To all whom it may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the s

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.	
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

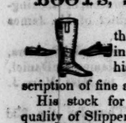
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At No. 9, Fayetteville St.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.
For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate aasortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9 Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable, New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings.* Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

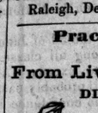
Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.



I have just received a large stock of
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty, have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,
By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at
HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction,* and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

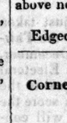
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.



THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*

January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Relt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Saperior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail-brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

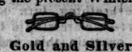
E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection,* which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold locketa, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.

December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which th market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understoodtherefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Veslings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLI